(2) The details of funds allocated, utilized and achievement made under SGSY in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Allocation (C+S)*	Utilization	Achievement (Swarozgaris Assisted)
	(Rs. in lakh)		(In Nos.)
2001-2002	14012.49	15536.66	121400
2002-2003	14012.49	14721.83	98469
2003-2004	19358.31	19564.60	140622

*Centre+State

Impact of Chinese Silk on India Silk Industry

*136. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether silk items from China are flooding the Indian market, thereby jeopardizing the interests of indigenously produced silk; and

(b) if so, the details and how this onslaught is proposed to be countered to protect the Indian silk industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, there has been increase in imports of raw silk, silk yarn and Fabrics from China in the last three years. Import of raw silk from China has grown from 6317 in 2001-02 to 7296 MT (prov) in 2003-04 (upto Feb., 04) and import of silk fabrics from 188 MT in 2000-01 to 2783 MT in 2002-03 to 1153 MT (prov) in 2003-04 (till Sept., 04) even while prices have declines. This has had disruptive effect on the domestic market of silk.

Several steps have been taken to stabilize the domestic silk industry. These include the following:

(i) antidumping duty has been imposes! by Government of India with effect from 2nd January, 2003 on all imported malberry raw silk (not thrown) of international grade 2 A and below, originated in or exported from People's Republic of China, so as to keep the landed value of these goods at US$ 27.97 per kg.

(ii) Tariff barriers to imports have been readjusted. In the Union budget of 8th July, 2004 the Finance Minister has declared an effective import tariff, including CVD and cess, on silk yarn and silk fabric of 30.192%. Duty on import of silk worm cocoon and raw silk has been kept at 30%.

(iii) Several programmes and schemes to increase the quality, productivity and the competitiveness of the domestic silk industry have been instituted. The major ones are:—

- Research and Development efforts of Central Silk Board have been stepped up to improve quantity and productivity of sericulture, by evolution of more productive and stress tolerant breeds and hybrids of mulberry and non-mulberry food plants and silkworms; and development of low cost reeling and processing technologies in silk;
- Seed Support and Technical Assistance is being given by the Central Silk Board to State Governments, farmers and reelers by maintenance of parent races and basic seed, supply of commercial seed, and augmentation of grainage facilities for production of disease free high yielding and drought resistant seeds;
- Central assistance is being extended to States through Centrally Sponsored & Central sector schemes to strengthen farm infrastructure, increase are under sericulture, upgrade reeling facilities, improve finishing processes, strengthen seed supply cocoon and silk testing systems;
- Low cost and productivity enhancing technologies developed by the Central Silk Board are being popularized through Central assistance to beneficiaries, training to the State' extension machinery and beneficiaries, organizing of various awareness programmes, etc.;
- for technology upgradation of the indigenous silk industry loan at 5% point less than applicable bank rate, under the Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the textiles sector is available *inter alia* to silk sector.

- Under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) of the Ministry of Rural Development financial assistance is being provided to various States for implementation of sericulture projects of all varieties of silk with the technical assistance of CSB;
- Supply chain issues between the farmers, raw silk producers and the weavers are being addressed by advocating contract farming models, price linked grading, etc.
- Establishing quality certification systems for silkworm seeds, cocoons, yarn and fabric.
- An amount of Rs. 450 crores has been provided in the Tenth Plan for the Sericulture sector to support the above strategy and programmes;
- Export of value added silk items is being encouraged through assistance to exporters for participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, market research and surveys, etc.

Amendment in Cantonment Board Act

†*137. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing structure Of Cantonment Boards is being changed;

(b) if so, by when the proposed amendment in the Cantonment Board Act is likely to be brought into force;

(c) whether there is a proposal to form an Advisory Council for the management of Cantonment Boards till the new Act comes into force; and

(d) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken to appoint civilians in the said Council?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has introduced the Cantonments Bill, 2003 in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2003 to amend the existing law relating to the administration of cantonments including the structure of Cantonment Boards.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.